

TECEP® Test Description for HIS-126-TE

WORLD HISTORY FROM 1600-PRESENT

This exam assesses students' knowledge and understanding of early modern and modern world history. It focuses on the major economic, political, social, cultural, and technological trends during this time period and their impact on world societies. Topics include: the emergence of modern nation-states; the economic/technological interactions between Western and non-Western societies; changes in social/cultural ideas about religion and state; and the growth of physical/virtual networks of information exchange. (3 credits)

- **Test format:** 80 multiple choice questions (1 point each).
 - **Passing score:** 65% (52/80 points). Your grade will be reported as CR (credit) or NC (no credit).
 - **Time limit:** 2 hours.
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OUTCOMES ASSESSED ON THE TEST

- Recognize how trade networks shaped 17th and 18th century world economic development
- Identify the origins and social/political effects of religious in-fighting and reform, such as the Sunni-Shi'a split and the Reformation
- Describe the origins of the Enlightenment and its effect on Western politics and social norms both in Europe and its colonies abroad.
- Identify the Western and Near Eastern origins of the Scientific and Industrial Revolutions and how they altered 18th and 19th century life
- Contrast the effects of 19th century imperialism throughout the world
- Compare how World War I and World War II changed the balance of power around the world
- Explain the effects of the totalitarian political movements of the 1920s and 1930s and decolonization movements of the 1950s and 1960s
- Describe the global reaction to the competition of the Cold War, such as the development of the Non-Aligned Movement
- Explain the global changes that resulted after the end of the Cold War



TOPICS ON THE TEST AND THEIR APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION

The table below indicates the main topics covered by this exam and the approximate percentage of the exam devoted to each main topic. Under the main topic heading is a list of related—but more specific—topics. It is important to review these topics to determine how much prior knowledge you have and/or how much additional study is necessary.

Topic	Percentage
<p>Global Trade Networks [1600s]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Europe and the Americas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ European colonization ○ Slave trade and cross-Atlantic economy ○ Demographic shifts and settlement patterns in the Americas ○ Spain and Portugal's empires ● Europe, Middle East, and Asia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trade networks ○ Supply and demand ○ East India trade ● Global exchange: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ecological impact ○ Changes in production and consumption ○ Changing European power balance ○ Changing economic relationship between East and West 	<p>(10%)</p>
<p>Political and Military Developments [1600s-1700s]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gunpowder and warfare: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Effects of new military technology on warfare ○ How new methods of warfare led to development of centralized states ● Absolutist political systems in Europe, Middle East, and Asia ● Conflict: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ War over colonial possessions in the Americas ○ Growing dominance of Northern European states 	<p>(10%)</p>
<p>Religious, Intellectual, and Political Upheavals [1600s - 1800s]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Reformation and Counter-Reformation in Europe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Origins ○ Political impact ● The spread of Islam in Africa, Middle East, Asia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Political and cultural impact ● The Enlightenment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Origins ○ Ideas ○ Political and social impact ● Political revolutions: 	<p>(10%)</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Europe ○ North and South America ○ Liberalism and nationalism 	
<p>Scientific and Industrial Revolutions [1600s - 1800s]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Origins ● Social, political and global impact 	(10%)
<p>The New Imperialism [Late 1700s - Early 1900s]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Annexation of overseas colonies by European states ● Rivalry among states ● Racism ● Destruction of native cultures ● Imposition of European ideas ● Modernization ● Ottoman Empire ● Meiji Japan ● Resistance to imperialism in China, India, and Western ● Economic imperialism in Latin America and South America 	(10%)
<p>World War I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Competition among major powers ○ European political power alliances ○ 1914 ● War: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Western Europe ○ European colonies ○ Impact of new weapons ● Global impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ European devastation ○ Treaty of Versailles ○ League of Nations 	(10%)
<p>The Rise of Totalitarian States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Interwar years (1918-1938): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social and political impact of WWI ○ Worldwide depression ○ Liberal democracy ● Origins of totalitarian states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Russia ○ Italy ○ Germany ○ Japan 	(10%)
<p>World War II</p>	(10%)



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ German ○ Italian ○ Japanese imperialism ● Global impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Europe ○ Asia ○ Allied victory ● Consequences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ United Nations ○ U.S. and U.S.S.R. as global superpowers ● Reconstruction of Western Europe and Japan ● Marshall Plan 	
<p>The Cold War and Decolonization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Post-WWII restructuring of Europe and Asia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New political alignments ○ Warsaw Pact ○ NATO ● Cold War effects on developing world: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wars of national liberation ○ Decolonization and nation-building ○ Non-aligned nations ● Global effects of Cold War: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Atomic arms race ○ Revolutionary politics ○ European Union ○ The rise of China 	(10%)
<p>Post-Cold War Global Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Political, social, economic realignments after the end of Cold War ● Developing nations and regions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Asia ○ Eastern Europe ○ Former U.S.S.R. ● Consequences and challenges of globalization in the developed and undeveloped world ● Global human rights ● Evolving roles of women 	(10%)

STUDY MATERIALS

Below is a list of recommended study materials to help prepare you for your exam. We encourage you to explore these resources to make sure that you are familiar with multiple perspectives on the topics above.



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Title	License
HIST103: World History in the Early Modern and Modern Eras (1600-Present) [Saylor course]. Washington, D.C.: Saylor Academy.	CC BY 3.0

Additionally, most textbooks in this subject include the topics listed above and will prepare you for the test. If you choose another text, be sure to compare its table of contents against the topic list to make sure all topics are covered.

Title
Bentley, J. H., & Ziegler, H. F. <i>Traditions and Encounters: A Global Perspective on the Past</i> . New York, NY: McGraw-Hill.
Bulliet, R., et al. <i>The Earth and Its Peoples: A Global History</i> . Boston, MA: Wadsworth/Cengage Learning.
Goucher, C. D., & Walton, L. <i>World History: Journeys from Past to Present</i> . New York, NY: Routledge
Judge, E. H., & Langdon, J. W. <i>Connections: A World History</i> . Boston, MA: Pearson

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

The questions below are designed to help you study for your TECEP. Answering these questions does not guarantee a passing score on your exam.

Please note that the questions below **will not** appear on your exam.

1. What was one major consequence of the Thirty Years' War?
 - a. The creation of one of the first military dictatorships
 - b. The shift from an agricultural to an industrial means of production
 - c. The devastation of entire regions of Central Europe
 - d. The emigration of large numbers of peasants to the Americas



2. What was responsible for the spread of Islam in Europe in the 1600s and 1700s?
 - a. The resurgence of the Spanish Moors
 - b. The Ottoman Empire's conquest of southeastern Europe
 - c. An influx of refugees from the Mughal Empire to Central Europe
 - d. Harun al-Rashid, a messianic leader, and his band of followers

3. By the early 1800s, the vast majority of factory workers in England were
 - a. Scottish immigrants
 - b. Former farmers
 - c. Displaced weavers
 - d. Women and children

4. China's Self-Strengthening Movement (reform movement) was a response to the
 - a. Japanese seizure of Manchuria
 - b. forced opening of the country by Admiral Perry
 - c. rise of Communist activity in rural areas
 - d. country's defeat in the Sino-Japanese war

5. Which of the following best describes the League of Nation's policy towards the former German and Ottoman colonies after World War I?
 - a. The League allowed the former empires to retain their African but not their Asian colonies.
 - b. The League awarded control of most colonies to various Allied nations.
 - c. The League maintained a neutral policy and let the Allied nations negotiate among themselves.
 - d. The League granted independence to most of the colonies.

6. What world leader had the greatest impact on the post-World War I peace settlement?
 - a. Henry Cabot Lodge
 - b. Georges Clemenceau
 - c. Woodrow Wilson
 - d. David Lloyd George

7. What action did France take when Germany defaulted on their war reparations in 1923?
 - a. They invaded Germany's Ruhr mining district.
 - b. They asked the League of Nations to force Germany to pay.
 - c. They imposed harsher financial conditions on Germany.
 - d. They brought international pressure to bear on Germany with the Dawes Plan.



8. At its core, Fascism involves a
- dictatorship by a charismatic leader with anti-democratic ideals
 - liberal form of government headed by an appointed leader
 - radical redistribution of wealth by the government to benefit the poor
 - strongly anti-nationalistic form of government with socialist policies
9. What was the significance of D-Day in 1944?
- Italy was liberated by the Allies.
 - The Allies established a foothold in occupied France.
 - A nearly-successful assassination attempt was made on Hitler.
 - Japan launched a second front in the Pacific Theater.
10. The Marshall Plan
- published and disseminated anti-communist propaganda
 - established a military alliance against the Soviet Union
 - offered economic relief to German POWs and their families
 - provided financial aid to support European reconstruction
11. The Soviet policy of Glasnost
- provided for a restructuring of the Soviet government
 - advocated for the private ownership of property
 - allowed public discussion and criticism of Communist policy
 - sanctioned the abandonment of traditional Marxist ideology
12. Which of the following best describes the “Asian-style” democracy, such as those that developed in Japan, Singapore, and Malaysia after World War II?
- A weak majority party that is controlled by radical minorities
 - A single party system that prefers economic stability over political freedom
 - Competing nationalistic parties that promote military expansion
 - Multi-party systems that are subject to fierce debate and in-fighting
13. Identify two of the five pillars, or major components, of Islam.
Select 2 answers.
- Humility
 - Daily prayer
 - Conversion
 - Fasting



14. Identify two factors that led to the worldwide Depression that began in the late 1920s.
Select 2 answers.

- a. A lack of strong economic leadership in Europe
 - b. A decline in production and trade
 - c. A reduction in the number of women able to enter the workforce
 - d. Prohibition
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ANSWERS TO SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (d)
4. (d)
5. (b)

6. (c)
7. (a)
8. (a)
9. (b)
10. (d)

11. (c)
12. (b)
13. (b, d)
14. (a, b)

